

DROPLET PRECAUTIONS

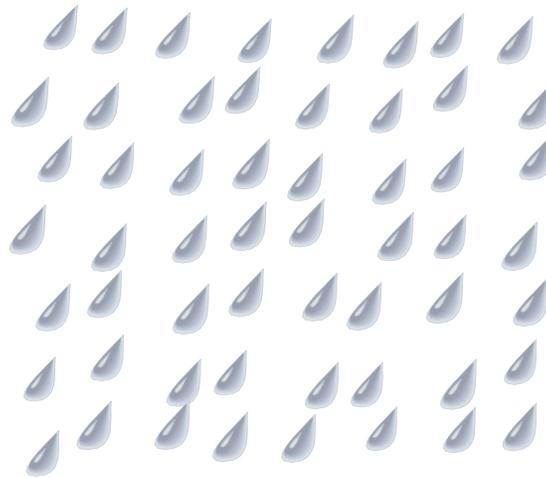
When are droplet precautions used? In addition with the standard precautions, they are used for patients known to have or suspected to be infected with microorganisms that can be passed on from one person to another through droplets. These droplets are generated by the patient during



- **COUGHING**
- **SNEEZING**
- **TALKING**
- **DURING A PROCEDURE**



DROPLET ISOLATION



How long will the isolation last?

The duration of your illness is based on many factors:

- The severity of the infection
- Your body's ability to recover
- The outcome of the treatment regime
- Compliance to treatments and instructions

Resources

www.cdc.com
Infection Control staff
Input from 4K's Staff

February 2007



DROPLET ISOLATION

INFECTION CONTROL

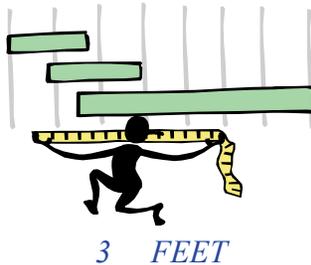


*I've been placed on isolation!
what does that mean?*

DROPLET PRECAUTIONS

1. PATIENT PLACEMENT:

- A private room is recommended.
- When a private room is not available, a room with patient (s) who has active infection with the same microorganism may be used (cohorting).
- When a private room is not available and cohorting is not achievable, a distance of at least **3 feet** should be **maintained** between **infected patient** and **other patient** and **visitors**.



2. WHAT CAN I EXPECT? Mask, Eye Protection & Face Shield

- **Visitors** are required to wear a mask when entering the isolation room.
 - Mask and eye protection or a face shield will be worn by care provider to protect their mucous membranes of the eyes, nose, and mouth during procedures and patient-care activities.
- ### 3. PATIENT TRANSPORT:
- Limit the movement and transportation of the patient to essential purposes only.



- If transportation and movement is necessary, a mask should be worn by the patient

HAND WASHING IS THE SINGLE MOST IMPORTANT MEASURE TO REDUCE THE RISKS OF TRANSMITTING MICRO-ORGANISMS FROM ONE PERSON TO THE NEXT.



INFECTION CONTROL